

# Africo-American Presbyterian

"AND YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH, AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE." — John viii. 32.

VOL. XLVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1926.

NO. 3.

## PROGRAM OF THE WORKERS' CONFERENCE

**Division of Missions for Colored People, the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.**

To be held at Brainerd Institute, Chester, S. C., February 2-5, 1926.

**Tuesday Afternoon, February 2, 1926.**

Rev. J. M. Gaston, D. D., LL. D., Presiding.  
 2:30 P. M. Devotional.  
 2:45 P. M. Greetings.—  
 Miss Agnes B. Snively.  
 3:15 P. M. Benevolent Offerings.  
 (a) Is a Benevolence Treasurer Practicable?  
 (b) Securing and Collecting Benevolence Pledges.  
 (c) Remitting Benevolences.  
 Rev. C. F. Baker, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.  
 3:45 P. M. Discussion.  
 4:00 P. M. What Standards Shall be Required of a Church in Order to be Qualified to Receive Aid?  
 Rev. John A. Savage, D. D., North Carolina.  
 4:30 P. M. Discussion.  
 5:00 P. M. Adjournment.  
 7:30 P. M. Evangelistic Service.  
 Conducted by Rev. I. H. Russell, Evangelist, Synod of Catawba.  
 Sermon—Rev. W. Scott Miller, Norfolk, Va.

**Wednesday, February 3, 1926.**

Mr. J. M. Somerndike, Presiding.  
 9:00 A. M. Devotional.  
 9:15 A. M. Where Does the Sunday School Missionary Find Need for Sunday School Extension Work in the South?  
 Rev. A. B. McCoy, D. D., Edisto Island, So. Carolina.  
 9:35 A. M. Discussion.  
 9:45 A. M. How Can Leaders be Secured and Trained to Conduct Sunday Schools?  
 L. R. Taylor.  
 10:05 A. M. Discussion.  
 10:15 A. M. What Are the Best Methods of Strengthening and Developing Mission Sunday Schools?  
 A. A. Adair.  
 10:35 A. M. Discussion.  
 10:45 A. M. How Can Our Churches and Pastors Cooperate in Sunday School Extension Work?  
 H. M. Scott.  
 11:05 A. M. Discussion.  
 11:15 A. M. What is the Sunday School Missionary's Week Day Work?  
 R. W. Kornegay.  
 11:35 A. M. Discussion.  
 11:45 A. M. What is the Relation of the Sunday School Missionary to the Presbytery and What Should They Expect of Him?  
 J. M. Somerndike.  
 12:05 P. M. Discussion.  
 12:15 P. M. Recess.

**Wednesday Afternoon, Feb. 3.**

Rev. J. M. Gaston, D. D., LL. D., Presiding.  
 2:00 P. M. Devotional.  
 2:15 P. M. Training Men for Life Work.  
 Rev. C. M. Young, D. D., Harmon Agricultural College, Irmo, S. C.  
 2:35 P. M. Discussion.  
 2:45 P. M. The Training of Women for Life Work.  
 Mrs. E. F. Johnson, Mary Holmes Seminary, West Point, Mississippi.  
 3:05 P. M. Discussion.  
 3:15 P. M. Training Boys and Girls for Their Life Work. (In Co-Educational Schools).  
 Rev. G. C. Shaw, D. D., Mary Potter School, Oxford, N. C.  
 3:35 P. M. Discussion.  
 3:45 The Place of the Elementary Church School.  
 Mrs. J. G. Porter, Irmo, S. C.  
 4:05 P. M. Discussion.  
 4:15 P. M. The Place of the Bible in Education.  
 Rev. H. L. McCrorey, D. D., LL. D., Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.  
 4:35 P. M. Discussion.  
 5:00 P. M. Adjournment.

**Thursday, February 4, 1926.**

Mr. J. M. Somerndike, Presiding.  
 9:00 A. M. Devotional.  
 9:15 A. M. Can the Modern Methods of Sunday School Work

Be Adapted to Our Negro Schools?  
 J. J. Shepperson.  
 9:35 A. M. Discussion.  
 9:45 A. M. Can Our Sunday Schools Be Graded, and How?  
 A. A. Adair.  
 10:05 A. M. Discussion.  
 10:15 A. M. How Can Teacher Training Classes Be Maintained in Our Schools?  
 Vanhorn Murray.  
 10:35 A. M. Discussion.  
 10:45 A. M. What Is the Value of the Workers' Conference and How Can It Be Maintained?  
 I. M. Martin.  
 11:05 A. M. Discussion.  
 11:15 A. M. How Can Parents Be Brought Into the Sunday School and Be Given an Active Part in the Work of the School?  
 H. N. Sullivan.  
 11:35 A. M. Discussion.  
 11:45 A. M. What Is the Pastor's Place and Work in the Sunday School?  
 William D. Wood.  
 12:05 P. M. Discussion.  
 12:15 P. M. Recess.

**Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 4.**

Rev. J. M. Gaston, D. D., LL. D., Presiding.  
 2:00 P. M. Devotional.  
 2:15 P. M. Some of the Outstanding Workers of the Past Among the Colored People.  
 Rev. W. L. Metz, D. D., Edisto Island, So. Carolina.  
 2:35 P. M. Discussion.  
 2:45 P. M. Qualifications for a Good Teacher.  
 Rev. Italy LeConte, Union Point, Ga.  
 3:05 P. M. Discussion.  
 3:15 P. M. Some of the Graduates of Gillespie Normal School.  
 Rev. A. S. Clarke, Cordele, Ga.  
 3:35 P. M. Discussion.  
 3:45 P. M. The Minister and His Influence.  
 Rev. I. D. Davis, D. D., Columbia, S. C.  
 4:05 P. M. Discussion.  
 4:15 P. M. Quickening the Spiritual Life of Our Churches.  
 Rev. S. D. Thom, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.  
 4:35 P. M. Discussion.  
 4:45 P. M. Industrial Education.  
 Rev. Franklin Gregg, D. D., Newnan, Ga.  
 5:05 P. M. Discussion.  
 5:15 P. M. Adjournment.  
 7:30 P. M. Evangelistic Service.  
 Conducted by Rev. James E. Jackson, Evangelist, Atlantic Synod.  
 Sermon—Rev. H. C. Miller, Greensboro, North Carolina.

**Friday, February 5, 1926.**

Mr. J. M. Somerndike, Presiding.  
 9:00 A. M. Devotional.  
 9:15 A. M. Is the Vacation Bible School Practicable for Every School?  
 S. L. Young.  
 9:35 A. M. Discussion.  
 9:45 A. M. How Can Leaders be Secured and Trained for Effective Bible Schools?  
 A. A. Adair.  
 10:05 A. M. Discussion.  
 10:15 A. M. How Should the Vacation Bible School Be Conducted?  
 (a) The Daily Schedule.  
 (b) Bible Teaching or Handicraft.  
 (c) Interesting the Pupils.  
 Jesse B. Barber.  
 10:35 A. M. Discussion.  
 10:45 A. M. What Are the Effects of the Vacation Bible School Upon the Sunday School and Church?  
 H. M. Scott.  
 11:05 A. M. Discussion.  
 11:15 A. M. What Special Days Should Be Observed and How?  
 C. G. Hutchings.  
 11:35 A. M. Discussion.  
 11:45 A. M. How Can Pastors

Cooperate Most Helpfully in the Synodical Conventions and Schools of Method?  
 Rev. George W. Long, D. D.  
 12:05 P. M. Discussion.  
 12:15 P. M. Adjournment.  
 Mrs. Agnes B. Snively and Dr. J. M. Gaston will grant personal interviews to the members of the Conference Friday afternoon and evening, February 5th.

It is expected that members of the Conference will attend sessions.  
 Write to Prof. J. S. Marquis, Brainerd Institute, Chester, S. C., advising him as to the time of your arrival and your place of entertainment will be assigned to you.  
 It is earnestly hoped that the local churches will pay the traveling expenses of their ministers to the Conference. The information and inspiration derived from the Conference should do a good deal more than justify the local church in paying the expenses of their pastor. It will be impossible for the Division of Missions for Colored People to pay the traveling expenses of those attending the Conference. Entertainment will be furnished free.

**HOW MR. ROSENWALD BECAME INTERESTED IN NEGRO EDUCATION.**

(Mr. Julius Rosenwald in Collier's Weekly.)  
 Soon after I had read "An American Citizen," a biography of William H. Baldwin, the friend of Tuskegee, written by John Graham Brooks, I met Booker T. Washington. He asked me to become one of the Tuskegee Institute trustees. In that way I became interested in education for Negroes. In one of my talks with Dr. Washington he pictured to me the miserable condition of Negro secondary schools in the South and asked me to finance an experiment in extension work that would cost about \$25,000. I did it. The experiment was a success. There was \$2,000 left over. Dr. Washington asked me if I would let him use it to help build a number of experimental country schoolhouses. His idea was to interest both the white and colored people in the building of modest but substantial and comfortable schools in given rural communities, donating one fourth of the cost when one fourth had been raised by the Negroes themselves and the balance by the white people. The plan worked so well and aroused so much interest that before the first of these schools was built there were applications for funds for more. The idea spread and kept spreading with the result that we have over 2,800 schoolhouses for Negroes in the fourteen southern states. They represent an investment of nearly twelve million dollars. About fifty-five per cent has been contributed by southern white people and out of the public funds; and about twenty-two per cent has been raised by colored people. The Julius Rosenwald Fund, as it is now called, has contributed eighteen per cent and supervised the construction.

The results have been so gratifying that there is a feeling of satisfaction and a desire to increase rather than limit the work. Wherever these schools are built there is a noticeable improvement in the life and thought of the colored people served. We find the Negro taking more pride in his home and premises and more pride in his children. That little schoolhouse with its trim windows, its spotless coat of paint and its tidy furnishings sets a mark for him and he tries to live up to it.  
 The Negro has city problems too. He needs a center for education, recreation and service, such as the Y. M. C. A. furnishes in its buildings, and this need has been emphasized since the

recent migration to Northern cities. The Negro lacked the means to provide such facilities. This led me to make an offer which stimulated white and colored people to work together for the same cause. They raised the needed funds, constructed the buildings and cooperated in the management of the completed property.

The Y. M. C. A. appealed to me for this work because it could organize and protect the Negroes—a big brother to a neglected group.

This movement has resulted in eighteen buildings in fifteen cities. Two of the buildings are in New York and Philadelphia. The total value of the property is more than three million dollars. Of that amount, colored people gave nearly four hundred thousand dollars, white friends in various cities gave more than a million and a half.  
 The acquisition of money is largely a matter of luck; a man inherits money or he stumbles upon some money-making opportunity. In my own case, I, luckily, at the right moment, fell into a business that had great money making possibilities. The fact that I have been commercially successful is not due so much to my ability as to great good luck. There are, no doubt, men right here in this business (Sears, Roebuck & Co.) today working for modest wages who would have made a greater success of it than I have, had they had my opportunity. Having made money, my problem now is how to use it so as to give and get happiness out of it.

I am glad of the privilege of trying to help the Negro climb out of the ditch.

## NEGRO'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE TO BE DISCUSSED.

Urban League to Hold Conference in New York February 3rd-5th, 1926.

At the time of the fifteenth Annual Meeting of the National Urban League, February 3rd-5th, an important conference will be held which will mean much in the future programs of industrial and community welfare for the Negro. Representatives from at least fifty urban communities will attend this conference and confer on such subjects as Health and Housing, Recreation and Training of Workers in Industry. White and colored students of the problem of race contacts will confer on methods by which friction may be avoided and better and more lasting fellowship between the various racial elements in America may be promoted.

The opening session on February 3rd will be addressed by Walter W. Pettit, Assistant Director of the New York School of Social Work, on Present Day Problems of Social Life and E. Franklin Frazier, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, will describe how these problems are manifesting themselves among Negroes. Following this session, Forrester B. Washington, Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Armstrong Association, affiliated with the League, will present a program to meet these needs in Northern communities, incidentally bringing in a summary of an investigation of more than 90 communities in Pennsylvania having more than a hundred Negro population which he has studied under the auspices of the Public Welfare Department of the Keystone State. For the South, J. Marshall Ragland, Executive Secretary of the Louisville Urban League, will present a program.

During the day sessions, Charles S. Johnson, Director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the League and Editor of "Opportunity" magazine, will present the findings of a study of the experiences of Negroes with trade uni-

ons covering a period of years, and T. A. [Name] Director of the National Industrial Department of the League, will lead the discussion in a symposium on the training which is afforded Negroes to grasp industrial opportunities now offered them. At this symposium some of the leading exponents of trade training for Negroes will participate in the discussion. This group includes: James Gregg, Principal of Hampton Institute; F. D. Blufford, President of the A. & T. College of Greensboro, N. C., and representatives from Tuskegee Institute. President Arthur Morgan of Antioch College in Ohio will present the Antioch plan of work and study for consideration by educators among the Negroes. Employers of labor will be present to discuss this subject in view of the types of workers that they are seeking. George Sullivan, Superintendent of the Sayre and Fisher Brick Manufacturing Co., of Sayreville, N. J., will also address this meeting.

In the Health session, Frederick L. Hoffman, Consulting Statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, author of Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro, which produced such excitement in sociological circles nearly 30 years ago, will present some of his new theories in the light of the experiences of the Negro following the appearance of the startling book. Dr. M. O. Bousefield, President of the Liberty Life Insurance Co., Dr. Clyde H. Donnell, Medical Director of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co., and C. C. Spaulding, President of the same company, will engage in the discussion, as will representatives of many other life insurance companies and health organizations vitally interested in Negro health.

Speakers at the evening programs will include Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner of New York City; Mrs. Blanche Armwood Beatty, Executive Secretary of the Tampa, Florida, Urban League; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League and L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the National Urban League. It is expected also that James A. Walker, Mayor of New York City, Dr. Louis I. Harris, the City's Health Commissioner and other prominent leaders in public thought will speak.

The League is extending a cordial invitation to all persons interested in any phase of Negro welfare to attend the sessions and to participate in the meetings at which opportunity will be given for general discussion. Welfare organizations and movements interested in health matters, church social service departments, insurance companies and fraternal bodies are being requested to send delegates to the Conference and to communicate with James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary of the New York Urban League, 202 West 136th Street, New York City, for particulars as to accommodations and places of meetings.

## ON THE CAMPUS OF FEE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

By Lena Mae Guess, 27.

The Christmas season just passed will long be remembered for the joy and gladness it brought to every student. All of the girls remained on the campus. Vacation began on the 24th and ended on the 27th.

A splendid program in connection with the Christmas tree was given by the grades under the supervision of Mrs. McNair and Misses Kinchlow and Callman. The tree was beautifully decorated with Christmas colors and laden with many gifts. The majority of the gifts came

## THE DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK RECOGNITION FUND.

One of God's noblemen has given up his active service as Christian Endeavor leader. Dr. Francis E. Clark, served for thirty-eight years as President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and much of that time as President of the World's C. E. Union. On July 6, 1925, this "apostle to youth of the nineteenth century" insisted that his resignation, several times presented, must be accepted. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Associate President, was elected to lead the movement, but, as he himself said, "Francis E. Clark can have no successor."

Dr. Clark has left "the active leadership of the cause of his heart at the time of its prime, when it has more members in more societies, in more churches, in more denominations, in more nations than ever before in its history." With a desire to express in a definite way their love for Dr. Clark and his good wife, Mrs. Harriet Abbott Clark, and their appreciation for the devoted and self-sacrificing service of these servants of God who ushered in a new day for the church's young people, the Endeavorers of America have made plans for the setting up of the "Francis E. Clark Recognition Fund."

A committee has been appointed, consisting of a representative of each State and Provincial C. E. Union in the United States and Canada, for the raising of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar trust fund. The interest of the investment of this sum is to go to Dr. and Mrs. Clark as long as they live, and after their death the investment is to be used for the foreign and home missionary program of Christian Endeavor, under the direction of the trustees of the United Society.

The general chairman of the committee is Mr. Fred L. Ball, treasurer of the Park Drop Forge Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The address of the committee is: Cleveland Headquarters, the Dr. Francis E. Clark Recognition Fund, 1927 C. Convention Room, Chamber of Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

The actual raising of the fund is to be carried out during Christian Endeavor Week, January 31-February 7, 1926. This week will mark the forty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Christian Endeavor and the golden wedding anniversary year of Dr. and Mrs. Clark.

Every Society in the United States and Canada will be invited to gather gifts for the Fund. A unique plan has been worked out, whereby, uniform signature sheets will be furnished all societies, and each contributor from the smallest to the largest will be asked to sign the sheet, the amounts, not to be shown. The subscription sheets from each state or province will be bound in a separate volume, all binding to be done by the committee in Cleveland and binding to be uniform. Each volume will contain a photograph of Dr. and Mrs. Clark, list of state and district officers, a history of the C. E. in that state, and the signed subscription sheets. All volumes will be brought or sent to the International Convention at Cleveland in 1927 and will make up what will be known as "Dr. Clark's library."

For thirty-eight years Dr. Clark has served as President of the United Society without a penny of salary. Through his pen and by abstemious living, he and Mrs. Clark have had enough, but have gathered little of this world's goods. There will be doubtless many who wish to do them honor and wish to help perpetuate their splendid work for the young people, by contributing to the Recognition Fund.—Presbyterian Standard.

(Continued on page 4)